FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'FRIENDSHIP-85' MANEUVERS SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER

LD302053 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] It was announced in Warsaw that during the first half of September a military exercise will be held by the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces' designated units under the leadership of Molczyk, Polish deputy defense minister. Soviet, Polish, and East German Commands, staffs, and troops will take part in the "Friendship-85" military maneuvers. The objective of the operational-tactical exercise is to further perfect the cooperation of the fraternal armies.

STATEMENT ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF WFUNA MEETING

LD292007 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- The consultative meeting of the UN associations of nine socialist countries ended in Budapest on Thursday with the approval of a joint statement. As reported, the participants of the two-day meeting discussed the proposals submitted to the General Assembly and European Regional Conference of the World Federation of United Nations Associations [WFUNA], to be held in Geneva in September, and the questions to be discussed. The Thursday meeting was attended by WFUNA General Secretary Marek Hagmajer.

The joint statement runs:

The participants of the consultative meeting reiterate their firm belief in the basic principles governing the United Nations as laid down in the Charter. The statement points out that the principles are even more timely when humankind is confronted with the growing danger of nuclear annihilation and aggravation of the international situation.

In spite of the efforts to curb the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, the danger continues with other type of weapons of mass destruction, such as chemical and a new generation of conventional weapons. Moreover, the attempts and plans to expand the arms race to outer space -- especially the so called Strategic Defence Initiative of the United States -- are fraught with disastrous and unpredictable consequences. In this context the meeting welcomed the recent new peace initiatives by the USSR, the unilateral decision for a moratorium on all nuclear tests, and the recommendation to prevent the extension of the arms race to outer space.

In the statement the UN associations of the socialist countries call upon all members of WFUNA to work for the preservation and strengthening of the system of international cooperation in the spirit of the UN Charter and to make the UN a more efficient instrument of peace and security.

The joint statement calls for an agreement to prevent the militarization of and extension of the arms race to outer space, the immediate cessation of all tests of nuclear weapons and the prompt conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty, and a declaration by all nuclear weapon states that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The socialist countries reiterate their support for the World Federation of UN Associations and its efforts in mobilizing public opinion to create a world of peace.

GDR REPRESENTATIVE CITED ON GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD291732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, 29 Aug (ADN) -- Some of the results of this year's session of the Geneva disarmament conference could lead to greater progress in the coming session, although its overall course has not matched the interests of the peoples. This assessment was made in a statement that GDR Ambassador [title as received] Dr Harald Rose gave on Thursday on behalf of the group of socialist countries at the end of the summer session of the disarmament conference.

The great majority of the delegations gave priority to the prevention of an arms race in space, the GDR diplomat said. Nearly all the member-states rejected the adventurous "star war" plans and advocated the exclusively peaceful use of outer space. The detailed discussions by the conference committee on this topic have underlined the need to begin concrete negotiations on working out agreements for the prevention of the arms race in space.

The socialist states regret most deeply, the statement notes, that because of the negative attitude of the Western group of states, it has not been possible to achieve agreement on the establishment of conference committees on such urgent questions as the general and total ban of nuclear weapons tests, stopping the nuclear arms race, and prevention of a nuclear war as the appropriate working organs of the conference.

The socialist states, together with nearly all the other delegations of the disarmament conference, are convinced that after 25 years of detailed discussions, the time is ripe to immediately start serious negotiations on the ban of all nuclear weapons tests. Existing draft treaties of the USSR and Sweden offered a good basis for this, Dr Rose emphasized. The efforts in this area could be encouraged and stimulated if the United States were to follow the Soviet proposal and join the moratorium for all nuclear explosions.

The GDR representative affirmed the socialist countries' call for a freeze of nuclear weapon arsenals as a good basis for the reduction of these weapons.

Their determination to ban chemical weapons once and for all had been proved by the socialist countries with concrete contributions to the conference's work. The progress of the negotiation process made within the framework of the conference committee for chemical weapons is welcomed. The socialist states are prepared to do everything in order to achieve in 1986 the conclusion of an international treaty banning chemical weapons.

ECONOMIC, S&T TALKS HELD WITH SOVIET COMMISSION

Zhivkov, Talyzin Meet

AU021904 Sofia BTA in English 1825 GMT 2 Sep 85

["PRB - USSR: New Contribution to Fraternal Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 2 (BTA) -- The 29th session of the Bulgaro-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened here today. The Bulgarian side of the commission is headed by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Soviet by Mr. Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The session discusses topical issues in the development of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific relations in a businesslike and constructive manner. The concretization of the decisions adopted by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev at their latest meeting in Moscow and the "Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the USSR in the Period up to the Year 2000" -- is the building principle in the discussions.

At the session special attention is being paid to raising the efficiency of cooperation emphasizing the role of techno-scientific progress in the further intensification of the national economies of the two countries. In the course of the talks an analysis was made of the results of the implementation of the reciprocal obligations in this five-year period, pointing to examples of efficient cooperation. Leaders of a number of branch ministries of the two sides of the commission made concrete proposals for and exchanged opinions on the use of new elements and form of cooperation which is entirely in conformity with the requirements of the Moscow economic summit session of the CMEA member countries.

The two sides of the commissions continued the discussions in separate working groups.

X X X

Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and head of the Soviet side of the 29th session of the Bulgaro-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave a high assessment to the results of Bulgaro-Soviet economic and techno-scientific cooperation during this five-year period and stressed its decisive role in Bulgaria's socio-economic progress.

Noting the paramount importance of the "Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the USSR up to the Year 2000" signed at summit level in June this year, Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed the necessity for both countries to outline concrete initiatives for its implementation. In this respect special attention should be paid to the role of the direct contacts between the economic organizations in the spheres of techno-scientific progress, production and reciprocal deliveries. It was stressed that the time has come for passing over to higher forms of integration including to the establishment of joint techno-scientific and production organizations.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave a positive assessment to the activities of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation in the implementation of the decisions of the central committees of the communist parties and governments of the two countries for a constant deepening of the all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission and Mr. Boris Balmont, minister of machine tool and instrument making industry of the USSR, were also present at the meeting.

Session Concludes

AU311852 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- A new step in the formation and implementation of the coordinated techno-scientific policies of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union: This is a possible way to assess the work of the Standing Commission on Techno-Scientific Cooperation between the two countries at its 32nd session held here.

The commission discussed measures for the fulfilment of the Long-Term Programme on the Promotion of Bilateral Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation in the Period up to the Year 2000. In the light of the resolutions of the Moscow economic summit of the C.M.E.A. member countries, special attention was paid to the priorities it has set in the field of techno-scientific advances.

The panel reviewed the work done so far on the coordination of the two countries' plans for the development of science and technology in the next five-year period. It was recommended that the ministries and departments of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., engaged in direct cooperation, focus on joint developments so as to achieve notable techno-scientific results, as well as on the speedy and prompt transference of these results into practice by organising specialization and joint production.

An understanding was reached to use new and more advanced forms of interaction, including the establishment of joint laboratories., work teams and science-and-industry associations, etc.

The commission considered the results achieved by cooperation in robot technology, microelectronics and power metallurgy.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

AU301911 Sofia BTA in English 1759 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 30 (BTA) -- The signing of a protocol here marked the close of the 23rd session of the Joint Committee for Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and China. The document was signed by the co-chairman of the committee Mr Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Mr Zhao Pen, deputy minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

The session surveyed the state of techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries and the results achieved so far in this sphere. The protocol envisages an exchange of specialists, specimens and information chiefly in the fields of agriculture, the light and the chemical industries. Also outmapped are concrete initiatives on the promotion of cooperation specifically in farming in a more long-term perspective.

During his stay in Bulgaria, the Chinese co-chairman of the committee was received by First Deputy Premier Andrey Lukanov and by Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ZIMBABWE'S ROBERT MUGABE

Received by Zhivkov

AU011506 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 31 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met today with Mr Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front and prime minister of Zimbabwe, who arrived here on a brief visit en route to his country. They discussed bilateral relations and stressed their positive promotion.

The two leaders paid special attention to the possibilities for the further expansion and deepening of Bulgaro-Zimbabwean cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Robert Mugabe also considered some international issues. They voiced concern over the state of world peace and stressed the need of halting the arms race.

Mr Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with Bulgaria's peaceloving policy in the Balkans, aimed at the assertion of good-neighbour relations and at turning the region into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Touching on the situation in South Africa, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe sharply condemned the apartheid policy of the racist regime in Pretoria.

Dinner Held

AU011511 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] On 31 August at the Boyana residence Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, gave an official dinner in honor of Robert Mugabe, chairman of Zimbabwe's African National Union - Patriotic Front and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by comrades Petur Mladenov and Chudomir Aleksandrov, as well as the officials accompanying the high guest. During the dinner comrades Todor Zhivkov and Robert Mugabe proposed toasts.

Departs 1 September

AU011514 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Robert G. Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (Z.A.N.U.-P.F.) and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, left Bulgaria. He arrived here last night on a brief visit en route to his country.

GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW, U.S.-USSR TIES VIEWED

LD022239 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Today we will devote our attention to the part of Comrade Gorbachev's interview that concerns the state of Soviet-American relations. As we heard, the key part of these relations is the issue of halting the arms buildup, and in this context the issue of preventing the militarization of space. Comrade Gorbachev stated that if an agreement on banning space weapons is not reached, then agreement on limitation of nuclear weapons will not be reached either. He added that if the present attitude of the United States to space weapons is their last word, then it is necessary to say straightforwardly that the Geneva talks will lose all meaning. Editor Jozef Knizat talks about this and some of the other issues related to this aspect of Soviet-American relations.

If the formulation that Gorbachev's answers represent an important political event appears on the pages of the very same edition of the American weekly TIME that printed the interview with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, then such an evaluation is certainly in place and is substantiated. First, it is necessary to praise the specific and matter-of-fact character of the formulations concerning the present state of American-Soviet relations, as well as the clear framework, within which it is possible to steer these relations onto a better and more normal course. And it is also necessary to add that any impartial politicians or international relations expert must perceive without any doubt the great constructiveness of the USSR's approach.

Even prior to the forthcoming planned meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan the voices, which directly put in doubt the possibilities of achieving even a partial agreement on disarmament, were heard from Washington. In the spirit of this cause, the United States would like its partner, in advance, to be not only at a disadvantage, but even to capitulate. Such tendencies are unrealistic. The USSR, however, must keep monitoring them closely and keep evaluating them. No top summit can take place in a vacuum, or in a military and political vacuum. The last meeting between the top Soviet and American representatives took place more than 6 years ago. Its cornerstone was not only the recognition of the SALT II treaty, but also the recognition of strategic parity by both sides. During the last 6 years, the United States attempted to break this parity. As we know, these attempts and these endeavors were not successful. However, they marked in a very negative way Soviet-American relations. The danger of such a situation is obvious. But despite this the United States did not find enough courage or responsibility to seek a way out of this situation in a realistic and sincere fashion through bilateral relations, particularly on the issue of disarmament. A qualitatively new and very dangerous factor, the issue of the militarization of space, came into existence in the relations between the nuclear superpowers. This issue concerns possible development of a military technology that would represent a new dimension in the arms build-up, an uncontrollable and practically irreversible dimension. It is precisely this issue which is of key importance at the present time. The USSR is determined to negotiate in all seriousness, not about the militarization of space, but about its prevention. This means halting the arms buildup in its embryonic stage. And at the same time this is the prerequisite for the success of not only the Soviet-American disarmament talks in Geneva, but of the practical value and even feasibility of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. The nations of the world expect from this meeting not a further impulse towards confrontation, but a stimulus for the relaxation of tension. The USSR is ready in the long term for such a development in international relations. But it is the United States that must answer in the language of realistic policies.

HONECKER VOICES OPTIMISM ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

DW021119 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Statement by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at Leipzig fair press conference -- recorded]

[Text] I must say in the name of the GDR party and state leadership that we look with rather great optimism into the future. The sky may sometimes look somewhat grey because of fog or clouds. However, we consider it a good sign that talks are taking place at present between the USSR and the United States. We hope that these talks will produce results. It would also help us to achieve some understanding on certain problems.

FOREIGN DELEGATES TO LEIPZIG FAIR MEET LEADERS

Honecker Meets FRG's Strauss

LD012025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- In Leipzig on Sunday Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, received Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria and CSU chairman, who is paying a visit to the autumn fair.

During the talk there was an exchange of views on the world political situation, during which questions on prevention of the arms race in space and the reduction of armaments in Europe were prominent. A further subject of the talk comprised questions on the development of GDR-FRG relations, including relations in the economic sphere.

In the course of the discussion, Erich Honecker stressed that everything must be done to stop the arms race on earth and prevent its extension into space. All statesman should feel themselves obliged to this goal.

Taking part in the talk were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the chancellery for the Council of State chairman.

Stoph Hosts USSR Minister

LD011938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- The significance of the coordinated cooperation of the socialist fraternal countries for the strengthening of peace, for a return to detente, and for ending the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space has been stressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Soviet Minister of Light Industry Vladimir Klyuyev. Stoph gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of Klyuyev, who heads a governmental delegation paying a visit to the Leipzig fair.

The meeting took place in the spirit of warm friendship and confirmed the complete agreement of the views of both fraternally linked parties and states. Stoph mentioned the esteem of the GDR for the committed Soviet peace policy, which is expressed in the constructive initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev for averting a nuclear catastrophe and in the moratoria put forward by the USSR for the period of the Geneva negotiations.

Stoph Receives CSSR's Potac

LD020852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has received Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who is attending the traditional international autumn trade fair in Leipzig. Both officials discussed the development of bilateral cooperation and expressed their appreciation of its fruitful character.

Mittag Meets Austrian Minister

LD012322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and GDR Council of State deputy chairman, and Ferdinand Lacina, Austrian federal minister of transport and nationalized industries, have positively evaluated the state of GDR-Austrian economic cooperation. Lacina was staying in Leipzig on Sunday for the opening of the autumn fair. In a talk with Guenter Mittag, both partners in the talk expressed the conviction that these relations will continue to develop over the next few years. Lacina mentioned the strong participation by Austrian companies at the Leipzig autumn fair. This is an expression of their desire to further develop economic relations with the GDR. The further development of economic cooperation over the next few years was discussed. Mittag stressed the GDR's firm intention to develop relations with Austria in a comprehensive way in the future as well.

Beil Meets Austrian Minister

LD012321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR Council of Ministers member, held an extensive talk in Leipzig with Ferdinand Lacina, Austrian federal minister of transport and nationalize dindustries.

Minister Lacina, who is taking part in the opening of the Leipzig fair as the Austrian federal government's representative, stressed great interest in the further development of economic relations with the GDR. The Austrian exhibitors' significant participation at the Leipzig Fair in 1985 underscores this intention in a very clear way.

Dr Beil gave a very positive evaluation of the development of economic relations this year. The "Technical Days of Austria" in the GDR in June 1985 lent further stimulus to them. Measures for developing economic relations were also discussed.

Beil Meets CDU Delegate

LD021618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, received on Monday Walther Leisler-Kiep, the member of the CDU who is paying a visit to the Leipzig fair. The partners in the talk discussed, in particular, trade and economic relations between the GDR and FRG. Walther Leisler-Kiep mentioned in this connection the balance in trade that has been achieved, and expressed interest in the further development of economic relations with the GDR.

SCHUERER, CSSR'S POTAC SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

LD312339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2041 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Leipzig, 31 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR and CSSR will expand their long-term economic cooperation. This is stressed in a protocol on the results of coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for the 1986-1990 period. The protocol was signed in Leipzig today. Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR vice premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed the document.

The protocol establishes the continuation of specialization and cooperation in research, development, and production, and provides in particular for scientific-technological cooperation at a higher level. Thus, industrial robots, flexible production lines in machine-tool construction, and special technological equipment for microelectronics, among other things, are to be jointly developed and produced. There is also close cooperation in biotechnology, agriculture, and food production, and in the fuel industry. The CSSR delivers hard coal, coke, rolled steel, fire-resistant materials, and ethylene, and the GDR delivers lignite briquettes, potash, mining chemicals, and general chemical products, including raw materials for pyrolysis. In the spheres of mechanical engineering, electrotechnology, and electronics, the GDR delivers machine tools, textile machinery, polygraphic machines, rail vehicles, machinery and equipment for food production, agricultural machinery, lifting and transportation equipment, automation apparatuses, products from the manufacture of scientific instruments, computer technology, and precision mechanics and optics. From the CSSR the GDR receives machine tools, equipment for power stations and metallurgy, agricultural machinery, construction equipment, smelting machinery, woodworking machinery, tools, heavy vehicles, streetcars, electronic hardware and integrated switching circuits, electrical machinery, and products from the information technology sphere. In consumer goods, the traditional deliveries will be continued, and trade in and joint development of electronic consumer goods will be considerably expanded.

Extension of the over 90 existing specialization and cooperation agreements and the conclusion of new agreements were also laid down during coordination of the plans. It was decided to work out a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period and to conclude commercial contracts.

ADN NOTES APPOINTMENT OF NEW BND CHIEF

LD291504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, 29 Aug (ADN) -- It was officially announced in Bonn today that Heribert Hellenbroich, head of the FRG's Federal Intelligence Service [BND] and up to July this year president of the Federal Office for Protection of the Constitution, has been temporarily retired. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has appointed Hans-Georg Wieck, up to now permanent FRG representative to the NATO Council, as new president of the FRG's Federal Intelligence Service.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS SYMPOSIUM ENDS

LD301612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1146 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Aug (ADN) -- The scientific discussions involving over 400 experts from four continents at the international "Systems Analysis and Simulation" symposium ended in Berlin on Friday with further plenary papers and discussions in special subjects groups.

The participants came from Australia, Belgium, the FRG, Bulgaria, China, the CSSR, Denmark, the GDR, Greece, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Romania, Switzerland, Spain, the USSR, Hungary, the United States, Vietnam, and West Berlin. Representatives of International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg (Austria) were also present.

The chairman of the meeting, professor Achim Sydow from the Central Institute for Cybernetics and Information Science at the GDR Academy of Sciences, pointed out in an ADN interview the great scientific and political value of these discussions. Systems analysis and simulation are making an important contribution worldwide to the introduction of computer-based decision preparation for complex systems in all social areas, he said. The symposium clearly demonstrates that the use of high performance computer technology can significantly increase the productivity and effectiveness of economies.

For example, also discussed were effective methods of modelling, optimizing and running large and complex systems in industrial and agricultural production, in water management and environmental protection, and also communication between people and machines. The experts also confirmed the value of the worldwide and interdisciplinary cooperation in this area, for which the symposium has given new imputus.

Scientists from various disciplines took part in the meeting, including system theoreticians, mathematicians and information experts, economists, biologists, and specialists in automation.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET ROMANIAN LEADERS

AU261353 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed Comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, we convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and the entire people of the SR of Romania most cordial greetings and best wishes on your national day, the 41st anniversary of the revolution of Romania's social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation.

On 23 August 1944 a new and important chapter was opened in the history of the Romanian people. Allied with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states, prospects for democratic and socialist development opened up. We observe with pleasure how since then the Romanian working people, under the active and resourceful leadership of the RCP, have been purposefully solving the manifold tasks of socialist transformation and are now accomplishing great achievements in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

With the recent extension of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR and the SR of Romania affirmed that they see consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states as an essential precondition for the success of their struggle for peace and security.

The GDR and SR of Romania are struggling jointly with the other socialist countries against the imperialist policy of the arms buildup and confrontation that is threatening the existence of mankind, against the attempt by the most aggressive circles of imperialism to stop social progress and turn back the wheel of history. Our countries form a united front with all those who, in the interests of peace and security, seek to halt the arms race on earth and prevent it in space from the very start.

With great satisfaction we note that the course and results of the official friendship visit of a party and state delegation of the SR of Romania in the GDR this May once more confirmed our close affinity and fraternal cooperation and gave new stimuli to their future development. We are most deeply convinced that our strong social and state relations will be further deepened and enriched, which serves the interests of the two peoples as well as the cause of socialism and peace on the whole.

Esteemed comrades, we wish you, all comrades of the RCP, and the entire Romanian people further great successes in realizing the high goals for building overall developed socialist society and advancing to communism. To our fraternal greetings we add best wishes for your health and personal well-being.

BRIEFS

STATE GRAIN PLAN FULFILLED -- Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) -- The state plan in grain was fulfilled in the GDR on Wednesday. This was announced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. Cooperative farmers now have the task of quickly bringing in the straw, sowing intermediate crops, and gathering potatoes, feed crops, vegetables, and fruit with low losses. Winter seed will be sown in the coming weeks. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1317 GMT 28 Aug 85 LD]

MTI CITES ADELMAN ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

LD292242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] President Reagan does not wish to submit a new arms limitation proposal in November when he will meet General Secretary Gorbachev. This was communicated to the correspondent of MTI by the head of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Geneva, where an international conference is being held on implementation of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Adelman was, however, of the view that the summit meeting might contribute to an improvement in the atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks. He confirmed that the United States will continue nuclear tests in spite of the Soviet moratorium.

In the meantime, in Washington, the defense secretary criticized Congress for not wanting an increase in military spending. According to Weinberger, the only thing that might encourage the USSR to make agreements is if Washington continues the military developmental and research programs that it has already started.

LAZAR RECEIVES U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY

LD021843 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar, who has returned from leave, today received John Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture. The meeting was attended by Jeno Vancsa, minister of food and agriculture.

HAVASI, SZUROS RECEIVE U.S. SENATORS 30 AUG

LD301925 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI) -- The delegation from the United States legislature, consisting of seven senators led by Senate Minority Leader Robert Carlyle Byrd and Senator Strom Thurmond, president pro tempore that visited Hungary from August 28th to 30th, left the country Friday. The senators met with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, Matyas Szuros, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian parliament, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs.

GENEVA NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE VIEWED

AU301144 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 29 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Jozsef Korodi: "For Our Security"]

[Text] The current Geneva world conference to review how the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is being observed is deservedly rousing great international interest. On the green negotiating table lies the most serious problem of our era. How should we and can we avoid, by observing the treaty, the spread of nuclear weapons and the nuclear arms race, and how can we halt the testing and development of weapons systems of mass destruction. The number of countries participating in the conference -- 120! -- shows in itself that what is at issue is the most important question.

The nuclear nonproliferation treaty was signed in 1968 by three great powers, the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain; and it came into effect in 1970. It was one of the important signs of international political detente. The treaty prohibited nuclear powers from passing this weapon to other states or assisting them in manufacturing or acquiring such weapons. The treaty prohibits those countries that do not possess such weapons from manufacturing and testing them or requesting help from anyone for this purpose. As there is a justified demand in our times for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy -- the worldwide problems of energy supply are well-known -- the treaty does not prohibit peaceful utilization; on the contrary, it contains precise provisions that enable any state to make almost unlimited peaceful use of nuclear energy. Of course, the treaty also contains a system of guarantees, which essentially ban the utilization of this "epoch-making" energy for military purposes.

The number of countries that are joining the treaty is increasing all the time. There were 112 states that had adopted the treaty by 1980 and a total of 130 that had adopted it by 1985. But two nuclear powers, France, which has been conducting nuclear tests since 1960, and China, which became a nuclear-weapons state in 1964, have not signed the treaty. France has announced that it complies with the provisions of the treaty and China has taken upon itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

All this would seem reassuring at first glance if among the countries that have not signed the treaty there were not the "threshold" powers, that is, the countries that are close to manufacturing destructive weapons, such as, for example, India, Pakistan, Israel, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, and other countries. What is more, some hold the view that around the year 2000 there will be more than 30 countries capable of manufacturing nuclear weapons systems.

Does the fact that -- according to 1983 data -- there are 317 nuclear power generating plants in 25 countries of the world present a danger? These installations represent 8 percent of the overall performance capacity of all power stations. The main problem is that these installations require plutonium, an element that is indispensable in making atomic bombs. Here is a warning figure: As long ago as 1982, the countries without nuclear weapons were in possession of 89 metric tons of plutonium, while it only takes a few kilograms of this material to make an atomic bomb. No wonder that it is alarming that among the "threshold" countries there are states that are situated in tension areas or states that themselves cause tension. And even more alarming is such news as that the United States has supplied Israel with devices necessary for launching nuclear weapons.

The treaty has an outstanding article, namely Article 6. It calls upon the nuclear powers to conduct effective talks on halting the nuclear arms race and to reach an agreement on a general, complete, and strictly controlled disarmament. The nuclear nonproliferation treaty would be unworthy of its name if it did not discuss this issue, as the qualitative development and quantitative accumulation of these weapons present the greatest of dangers to humanity. Unfortunately, the situation is most alarming precisely in this point: Due to the fault of the United States, the negotiations between the United States, the USSR, and Great Britain broke down. This was one of the signs of an attack on political detente.

The U.S. steps that brought about an intensification of the arms race are well-known: they spread from failing to ratify the SALT II treaty, through the space war plans, to rejecting the Soviet proposals. We could provide a long list of such proposals but it is enough to mention that the USSR has declared that it will not be the first to use nuclear arms.

The USSR has also instituted a moratorium for a definite time on the deployment of its own missiles in order to bring about a halt in the deployment of missiles in Western Europe. The proposal made by the Soviet leadership on 6 August, a proposal which is currently in the focus of international public opinion, is particularly timely. According to the proposal, the USSR pledges to halt all nuclear tests until 1 January. So far, the Washington administration has rejected the proposal. The most striking response was an underground nuclear test carried out in the Nevada desert on 17 August.

It was a step worth attention that the USSR signed an agreement with the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency by which it placed some of the peaceful Soviet nuclear establishments under the control of the agency. Thus, Moscow met the demand voiced by several countries that the supervision carried out by the IAEA be made universal. This agency is intended to supervise the observance of the articles of the nonproliferation treaty. The efficiency of the agency's activity is not to be underestimated but the spread of the peaceful use of nuclear energy -- as we have mentioned above -- could also be dangerous if there is no improvement in the international atmosphere and if, instead of responsibility, it is irresponsibility that has the upper hand and Article 6 thus has no effect.

This is precisely why the world is closely following the Geneva conference, which is taking place for the third time -- that is, once every 5 years. The view in Washington is that the treaty has not weakened; on the contrary, it has strengthened. These words have a nice ring,the only snag being that the practice of U.S. rejections contradicts them. If Washington is unwilling to take practical steps toward observance of the letter and spirit of the nonproliferation treaty, then it is virtually acting against it.

The fact that the agreement will expire in 1995 is not without interest and the question arises whether the countries will extend it. Only an agreement that has proved its effectiveness can and must be extended. The Geneva world conference is working toward this end.

SYRIAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF VISITS BUDAPEST

Received by Losonczi

LD300925 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 0900 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Pal Losonczi, head of state, has received in Budapest the chief of staff of the Syrian Armed Forces. Army General Hikmat al-Shihabi is staying in Hungary on an official friendly visit.

Departs 30 Aug

LD302058 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI) Army General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his military delegation left Hungary Friday afternoon. The delegation paid an official friendly visit to Hungary.

ANNIVERSARY OF AUGUST 1980 EVENTS MARKED

Warsaw Report

LD301234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Good day, ladies and gentlemen. The August anniversary, and the memory of that August: Over to our Czczecin reporter, Marek Borowiec:

[Borowiec] Szczecin, 30 August, 0800: The plaque commemorating those who died in December 1980 in the name of the solidarity of the working class, a plaque situated at the gate of the Szczecin shipyard named after Adolf Warski, is approached by Comrade Stanislaw Miskiewicz, PZPR voivodship committee first secretary; the Szczecin voivoda; the voivodship people's council chairman; and the chairman of the voivodship council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Bouquets of flowers are being laid by representatives of the shipyard management, the employees' council, and the party's works committee.

Shipyard workers, it is already the 5th anniversary of the August agreements.

[Begin unidentified worker] There is still a lot to be accomplished, although part has already been done. That is, regarding the organization -- and in a certain sense -- of work. Work efficiency has been raised. Employees' wages have risen. Sometimes just one person works where you had two or three before. This anniversary must always be commemorated. [Words indistinct] people from 1970. They fought for us. They were colleagues. [end Borowiec report]

Let us move from Szczecin to Gdansk. Olgierd Pawlowski relates a commemorative article printed in today's Gdansk press -- namely, DZIENNIK BALTYCKI:

[Pawlowski] In today's DZIENNIK BALTYCKI Jacek Mach recalls the August agreements of 1980 in an article: "From the Perspective of 5 Years."

These were agreements regarding the most important of matters -- specifically, the recognition of the state's constitutional, socialist character; the subjectivity of the working class, whose trade unions were to have been the guarantee of the observance of the laws written in the Constitution; the improvement of conditions of life and work; and a program of social and economic changes, which was to prevent future crises. The atmosphere -- in which one could expect a transition from the euphoria accompanying the last day of August to the implementation by daily effort of that which was to be a program for many years -- was, however, short-lived. Shortly after the end of the strike it transpired that the signing of the agreements did not mean the same thing for everyone and that a period of heated struggle for the possibility of implementing them was beginning.

Next, the author recalls the party's ninth extraordinary congress. He also recalls the Solidarity Congress. Finally, he writes, 13 December 1981 arrived. The shock that affected us all may be assessed differently on an individual scale, and differently in terms of the state, the existence of which was threatened and which it was necessary to decisively defend. Finally, he concludes his article as follows:

Perhaps not everyone wishes to see the considerable extent to which the comtemporary situation differs from the former periods in our postwar history. Above all, it differs by virtue of the potential possibilities for implementing socialist democracy in many of its practical dimensions.

Why are these potential possibilities still not being exploited to a scale that would satisfy us? The reasons are varied: The extreme cases arise from political hostility, even though the number of such cases is getting smaller and smaller. Some arise from waiting for spontaneous change, from a lack of faith in one's own influence on social phenomena. And no doubt there are cases that derive from the conviction that everything is back to normal and that the official monopoly on what is good and bad will again reign undivided.

Fortunately, there (?are) always more situations in which individually expressed social arguments find an echo in action, in active and not only verbal support, in down-to-earth consideration of possibilities for their implementation. Herein lies our greatest chance, Jacek Mach concludes in his article. [end Pawlowski report]

Officials Lay Flowers

LD311327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] On the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accord between a government commission and an interfactory strike committee, flowers were placed at the monuments to the fallen shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gdynia. On behalf of the shipyard work force, flowers were laid by representatives of the shipyard, the PZPR workers council, trade union, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and PRON. Flowers were also laid by the delegations from many other work enterprises of the coast, and by the inhabitants of the tricity.

Police 'Stand Ready'

LD311134 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 31 Aug 85

[(Tore Rumlin) Report from Gdansk on Polish precautions on 5th anniversary of the Gdansk agreement]

[Text] Large police forces with water cannons, armored vehicles, and dogs stand ready in all large places around Poland today, the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreement, when the now-forbidden trade union movement Solidarity was recognized by the government as a partner in negotiations. Barely 1 and 1/2 years later Solidarity was outlawed, and now even carrying a red and white Solidarity symbol is forbidden. That ban is defied, however, by many people -- especially on a day like today. Lech Walesa and several other people closest to him are walking around in white t-shirts with a big Solidarity symbol on the chest. Other supporters of the banned trade movement -- and that is quite a few people -- are wearing the Solidarity emblem on the lapels of their coats.

There is no agitation, either from Walesa or from the underground Solidarity, for protest demonstrations on the streets today against the Jaruzelski regime. Such demonstrations (?could) come about spontaneously, when large groups of people assemble and the police try to break them up. Here in Gdansk there may be disturbances, either at the end of the day shift at the Lenin Shipyard at 1400 [as heard], when the workers lay flowers at the monument just outside the shipyard gates, or after the evening mass in the church of Saint Brygida, after which many of the congregation habitually go to the monument for a moment of remembrance. Large detachments of police that have orders to break up any assemblies are at both the monument and outside the church.

The churches are filled to bursting today, and there are loudspeakers outside so that those who cannot get in will be able to hear the sermons.

Many priests criticize the regime openly from the pulpit, and Father Henryk Jankowski in Saint Brygida's here in Gdansk was recently summoned by the prosecutor, receiving what the prosector called "one last warning." For one thing, he was told to stop his criticism of the government in his sermons and, for another, to remove all the pro-Solidarity displays from the church. The sermon he will preach this evening, which I was allowed to read yesterday, is indirectly, very critical of the communist system, and inside the church (?he) has set up a memorial display for Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by the security police last autumn. Under a large photograph of the murdered priest he has hung a priest's gown that belonged to Popieluszko. Jankowski is not alone: Many priests are acting in the same way.

Walesa Statements, Flowers

AU301626 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1615 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Gdansk -- In a press conference today, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the founding of Solidarity on 31 August, workers' leader Lech Walesa called for the release of all political prisoners. Prior to this Walesa laid flowers at the monument to the victims of the 1970 workers riots and declared: "General, we shall never give up Solidarity." The police did not intervene. The government is sharply criticized in a 500-page document presented by Lech Walesa today.

Walesa at Gdansk Ceremonies

AU301922 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 30 (AFP) -- Solidarity will continue to press the Polish Government for social and political reform, the banned trade union's leader Lech Walesa said at the Gdansk shipyards today.

At ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of the Gdansk Accords of August 31, 1980 -- which created Solidarity -- Mr. Walesa said the agreements between the government and Polish workers' committees were still the starting point for change.

The anniversary of the creation of the communist bloc's first independent trade union was observed a day early since August 31 falls this year on a Saturday and Saturdays are now days off -- a privilege won by the union.

Solidarity would "never surrender 1980", said Mr. Walesa to a crowd of about 1,000 assembled at the Gdansk shipyards.

Polish soldiers in plainclothes had tried unsuccessfully to disperse the crowd before Mr. Walesa's arrival.

Solidarity claims the government renounced the Gdansk Accords, which also called for the easing of censorship and the reconsideration of the arrests and convictions of human rights activists, when Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed martial law and banned independent trade unions in December, 1981.

Solidarity's strategy is no longer "to mobilize the masses' nor to confront the government but rather to try and find a solution to Poland's problems," said Mr. Walesa after the ceremonies.

Mr. Walesa, who was the Nobel peace laureate in 1983, said in a recent interview that Solidarity would unveil a "long march" strategy in a few months.

Wroclaw Solidarity Broadcast

LD301951 Hamburg DPA in German 1911 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Aug (DPA) -- Today, on the 5th anniversary of the founding of the Solidarity trade union, an appeal by the underground organization of this organization, which is now banned, was heard in a central square in Wroclaw. It has been learned from dissident circles in Warsaw that a message broadcast from a loudspeaker located in a tree asked the population to boycott the parliamentary elections on 13 October. However, there were no incidents either in Wroclaw or any other Polish cities. Special church services have been announced for Saturday, the actual anniversary of the accords between representatives of striking workers and the government at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk on 31 August 1980.

Arrest of Solidarity Leaders

LD311631 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] In Poland police today arrested three leading members of the underground trade union movement Solidarity. The three had placed a wreath at a bus station as a reminder that it is 5 years today since Solidarity was formally approved by the Polish Government in the so-called Gdansk agreement. Riot police have been present all day at various places to prevent demonstrations.

Solidarity Supporters Arrested

AU031006 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 3 (AFP) -- A supporter of the banned Solidarity union was imprisoned and three others were fined in northern Poland for having lit candles in a church to mark the anniversary of the Gdansk Accords, reliable sources said today. The four were convicted yesterday by a police court at Bialogard, in the Koszalin region, the sources there said. The charge was participation in an illegal gathering.

The sources said that after a mass on Saturday marking the fifth anniversary of the accords, which gave Solidarity a short-lived recognition cut off by martial law in 1981, the four men lit devotional candles beneath a crucifix dedicated to Solidarity carved on one of the church walls. They were arrested after leaving the church. Of the four men, Andrzej Szalek was sentenced to three months in jail, while Leszek Kuziko, Makary Kalas, and Tadeusz Woroniecki were ordered to pay fines ranging from 50,000 zlotys to 35,000 zlotys, the sources said.

Another Solidarity supporter in Bialogard, Anna Sztark, was sentenced to three months in jail there last Wednesday, the sources said. They said she was accused of having read early in August, at the foot of the same crucifix, a sermon of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest who was killed by Polish secret policemen last October.

BUILDER OF POPIELUSZKO TOMB KIDNAPPED, BEATEN

AU301341 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1321 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw -- The stone mason who made the tomb of the opposition priest Jerzy Popieluszko was kidnapped and manhandled by unknown persons on 24 August.

According to a communique of the Citizens Committee Against Violence, Marian Zakrzewski was forced to enter an all-purpose truck in a street. Outside the city he was first asked technical details of the tomb. When he refused to answer his kidnappers beat him with clubs. Later he was pushed out of the moving truck.

BENEFITS OF PPR-HUNGARY ECONOMIC ACCORD NOTED

AU301048 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 26 August in Warsaw Poland and Hungary signed a protocol on the coordination of Polish and Hungarian economic plans for 1986-90. The protocol, which maps out a multiyear extensive development of Polish-Hungarian cooperation, was signed by vice premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Lajos Faluvegi, who are chairmen of Polish and Hungarian planning commissions, respectively.

The protocol states that the coordination of plans, which is based on the important decisions of the CEMA member-states' summit conference in Moscow in June 1984 and the comprehensive program for Polish-Hungarian cooperation signed in October 1984, continues to play an ever-increasing role in promoting Polish-Hungarian economic relations.

As an important element of Poland's and Hungary's socioeconomic strategy and of economic and scientific-technological cooperation among CEMA member-states, this coordination will help solve a number of basic problems of development and to improve the effectiveness of economic management:

By enriching and intensifying Polish-Hungarian economic relations, the coordination of plans will help to strengthen our two countries' independence vis-a-vis the capitalist countries and to better meet the needs of the people.

The coordination of plans, which has been carried out by the Polish and Hungarian central planning bodies as well as ministries, central offices, industrial enterprises, and economic organizations, has created conditions for a dynamic development of Polish-Hungarian trade. It is expected that mutual trade will increase by over one-third in the coming 5-year period compared with 1981-85 and will amount to about R6.3 billion. It will also help to more fully meet the needs for some raw and other materials, machines, equipment, scientific-technological ideas, and consumer goods.

The high upsurge in mutual trade will be effected by supplies of the products of the processing industries -- especially products of the engineering industry, which will account for over 50 percent of all trade in 1986-90. It is also assumed that the upsurge in Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation will be determined by the development of production specialization and coproduction, especially in the engineering and chemical industries. These forms of cooperation are of crucial and ever increasing importancein the production of buses, passenger cars, electronic articles, electrical equipment, machine tools, medical wares, industrial apparatus, rubber, pharmaceutical articles, and chemical fibers.

The protocol stresses the crucial role of scientific-technological questions. Cooperation on these questions will be focused primarily on promoting progressive technologies in order to rationalize the consumption of energy and materials, using modern methods of exploiting energy installations, and increasing the effectiveness of coal extraction. This cooperation will also seek to raise the technological standards and improve the designs of engineering products.

It will seek to improve raw and other materials, electronic component parts, and the production of chemical fibers; develop new drugs and plant protection chemicals; and promote new cultivation methods in order to increase farm yields and improve the processing of them.

The coordination of Polish-Hungarian plans will help to better meet mutual needs in raw materials. Poland will supply Hungary with bituminous coal, coke, sulfur, and so on, and Hungary will supply Poland with aluminum oxide, aluminum, and oil products.

Trade in farm and food products and industrial consumer goods will also gain in importance. Hungary will supply Poland with pharmaceutical articles, household equipment, chemical products, cosmetics, furniture, woolen clothing, and so on, and Poland will supply Hungary with general electrical and electronic articles and household equipment. Tourist services will continue to be an important item in mutual trade.

Poland and Hungary stressed that the coordination of plans will be a standing commitment, which means that during the preparation of the long-term trade agreement and the annual trade protocols efforts will be made to expand trade still further.

The two sides agreed that in the long term the development of mutual cooperation will be primarily focused on the sectors such as agriculture; food industry; supplies of fuels and raw materials; production specialization; and coproduction in the automobile, electronic, and pharmaceutical industries. In order to improve the processes by which coordinated are plans, the sides agreed that their planning bodies should tighten their mutual cooperation.

After solemnly signing the protocol, Manfred Gorywoda and Lajos Faluvegi made brief statements to PAP and television. L. Faluvegi said that the 2-year work to coordinate the plans had been most fruitful. Hungary and Poland expect great advantages from the accord, he said, and noted that cooperation will primarily concern the most modern sectors of the economy. Production specialization and coproduction in the sector of buses, microelectronics, computers, and chemical products will develop. Farm progress will also acquire special importance.

L. Faluvegi stressed that some 50 percent of bilateral trade is based on labor division accords signed by Hungarian and Polish producers and that great importance will be attached to scientific-technological cooperation in the coming 5-year period. An accord on tourism was also signed to benefit olish tourists, he said, and pointed out that Hungary's cooperation with Poland is marked by the greatest upsurge compared with other CEMA members-states. This is significant not only from the economic viewpoint, but also from the political one, because this is consistent with the aims of the two parties and governments. In this way Hungary and Poland help to increase the socialist community's achievements.

M. Gorywoda stressed the importance of the accord for the development of the two countries' economies and said that this would be shown in increased trade in machines and equipment and in extensive cooperation in electroengineering industry. The decisions made during the coordination of plans, he said, help to stabilize our cooperation because of long-term commitments, especially in the automobile and electronic industries. Scientific-technological contacts, especially in important areas such as the lowering of the energy- and material-intensiveness of production, the development of the base of electronic component parts, and greater effectiveness of food production, will be intensified, he said.

M. Gorywoda also stressed the importance of long-term bilateral supplies of raw materials, including agreements on Polish sulfur and Hungarian grains.

TU MEETING CALLS FOR MORE OPZZ SEJM DEPUTIES

LD301350 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] Debates on matters concerning us all continue at citizens' consultative meetings. A lively dialogue between voters and prospective candidates is going on. The consultative meetings have great popularity. Yesterday there was a meeting between members of the trade union of employees of the Lenin Steelworks and Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], who is a candidate for the Sejm on the national list. The key topic was the future participation of union deputies in the new Sejm. There were only six of them in the parliament of the eighth term of office. Today the 5.5 million-strong and ever-growing organization of working people demands that considerably more union members sit in the new Sejm. Behind the scenes at the meeting, it was being said that if things turn out well there will be 40-50 of them.

KOMENDER INTERVIEW ON PAX' STANDS, ROLE CITED

LD301630 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 30 -- In an interview for PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOW weekly, chairman of the main board of the PAX Catholic association, Vice-Premier Zenon Komender said "From the very start PAX has been pursuing dialogue and cooperating with Marxists in solving numerous social problems. We are of the opinion that socialist democracy can systematically develop with the observance of the fundamental principle of the leading role of the party of the working class.

"Also, we always point to the significance of patriotic and social functions of Catholic Church, characteristic for Polish conditions, and, in this connection, to the need for normalizing church-state relations.

"As it was in every period of intensified international tensions, we seek the implementation of the principle according to which the front of international confrontation should not be transferred onto Poland's internal situation, for this may lead to extreme disaster, even to civil war."

"We used to be motivated by that principle in the past -- Unfortunately, it still remains topical. It is just the centres of anti-socialist subversion that seek quite opposite goals, thus becoming -- in objective terms, irrespective of particular people's intentions -- an instrument of the international anti-communist front, and often of outrightly anti-Polish forces.

"It is not Poland that constitutes the object of the game played in the international forum. This game is played on a much wider scale. The 'Polish fragment' has been extremely exploited of late, which brought us to the brink of precipice. This course for precipice was halted by the decision of December 1981. But the political struggle continues.

"The thing is that stabilization and peace in Poland serve not only us, the Polish nation, but also contribute to security and consolidation of the socialist bloc. This obviously cannot suit advocates of confrontation and therefore we still have to do with attempts at referring to the previous situation."

"The PAX is with those who claim that Poland will not quit the socialist community. We are among those patriotic-socialist forces whose actions are determined by that claim," said Zenon Komender.

In reply to a remark that the church does not approve of such activity, he said: "We do not expect that. We have been precise in our 'ideological-programmatic guidelines.' As regards the current of socio-political issues, the PAX acts autnomously and on its own responsibility, in tune with the teaching of the Vatican Council II on lay people's tasks in the church and in the world."

"Formulating our political stance, we were motivated by the conviction -- also in difficult periods, marked by deformities -- that the socialist road of Poland's development is the right one. We also stress the need for theoretical and practical assumptions of socialism to develop with an eye to securing the right functioning of democracy of world outlooks and a lasting position for the apostolic mission by the church in new systemic conditions."

GORBACHEV'S TIME INTERVIEW POSITIVELY ASSESSED

LD021541 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 2 Sep 85

[By PAP journalist Mariusz Kuklinski]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2 -- The interview given by CPSU CC Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev for TIME magazine has become a political event of paramount importance for the current relations between the USSR and the U.S., regardless of any conclusions the incumbent White House Administration might draw upon it. The Soviet leader was reserved, reasonable, anxious but firm in his words.

The political circles of Washington and other capitals, especially of the Common Market states will not easily put up with the costs of the confrontation policy undertaken by the President of the U.S. and indicated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement.

The words saying that it is high time for the relations between both states to grow up to their historical role bear substantial meaning, referring not only to the Elbe summit, but also to the period of intensive industrialization of the USSR in the thirties. Some American businessmen as well as workers who participated in this great accomplishment still live in the U.S.

The aggressive White House policy today is a particularly distressing indication of a potentially dangerous trend of transferring the principles of American internal policy onto the relations between the nuclear superpowers.

With all its inclinations for irresponsible rhetoric, the American Administration sometimes gets down to earth when facing hard realities of nuclear era, as it did choosing the realistic side on the issue of respecting the SALT-2 Treaty.

This renders hopes for a positive outcome of the November summit in Geneva, but also indicates that the presidential circles are engaged in a strong political fight, often a fight simply for exerting influence but also for billions for arms race. But is This what is good for Lockhead, General Dynamics or Rockwell companies to decide upon the fate of the world?

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONFERENCES AT COUNTY LEVEL

AU301930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/8/1985 -- Over August 27-30, county conferences of deputies to the people's councils were held in preparation for the Third Congress of County People's Council and People's Councils' Chairmen.

The conferences, collective bodies of management and debate of the activity carried on by the local bodies of state power and administration, gathered deputies to country, city, town and commune people's councils, who were elected on March 17, as well as numerous invited guests -- members of the CC of the RCP and of the government, deputies to the Grand National Assembly, representatives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, executive of industrial enterprises, construction sites and farming units, men of science and letters, military.

The county conferences analysed the way in which the tasks incumbent on local bodies of state power and administration in the implementation of the RCP policy in the current stage are being fulfilled.

In the expositions made by chairmen of people's councils, as well as during the debates, emphasis was placed on the great achievements the Romanian people has scored; more particularly in the last twenty years, the period richest in accomplishments in Romania's entire history. Furthermore, the results of people's councils in all areas of activity and the rise in the economic and social potential of all counties and localities were highlighted, special attention was paid to measures to provide the best conditions for the fulfillment of all the indicators under the plan for this year and under the whole five-year plan and the preparation of the fulfillment the next five year plan spanning 1986-1990 by territorial units, with emphasis on the substantial contribution the people's councils and the deputies must make to the socio-economic progress of all zones, to the obtainment of a higher quality in all fields of activity.

The participants discussed the tasks incumbent on people's councils in physical planning, as well as the concerns for appropriate activities in transport, telecommunications, trade, the cooperative sector, education, culture, health care, locality management.

A special place was held by aspects concerning the improvement and modernization of the activity of people's councils as set under the bill regarding the ensurance of economic-financial self-administration and self-financing in administrative-territorial units, which was recently submitted for public debate. In that context, the participants expressed the adhesion of the citizens of all localities to the new legal framework which strengthens the role and powers of people's councils, and their determination to contribute to the performance of works of public interest, to the integral self-financing of administrative-territorial units.

Owing to the special importance of the problems discussed, to the broad participation in debates, and to the numerous proposals advanced on the occasion, the county conferences were opportunities for a powerful show of the broad democratism characteristic of the Romanian society and strongly highlighted the growing, direct participation of the masses of working people in running public affairs.

DISPUTES ON PLANNING LAW OPPOSE 'AVNOJ SPIRIT'

AU021552 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Commentary by Kosta Krajincanic from the "Sunday at 10" program: "Relations in Serbia -- New Occasions for Known Stories"]

[Text] We believe that the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] delegates did not even dream that some 40 odd years after the historic Jajce meeting the SFRY Assembly delegates would -- invoking their AVNOJ decisions -- bicker about whether our country should have a joint social planning system. And they, the AVNOJ delegates, had assembled for the very reason of defining the unity of the SFRY in every respect, including planning a joint life and development.

Of course, the assembly's coordination of attitudes about the planning law is just an episode in the social disintegration that has been especially visible during the last decade. November 29 is marked as Republic Day, as the SFRY's birthday, and the patriotic temperature is usually higher on that day with everyone. However, much of what is happening in the meantime, between two holidays, is directly opposite to the AVNOJ spirit and idea. There are examples of this in the relations that have existed in the SR of Serbia in the last 10 years. The natural, constitutional need that Serbia be constituted as a state and a self-managing community, that it establish a state-legislative identity and sociopolitical unity is interpreted in the provinces as jeopardization of autonomy and imposition of legislative discipline through a centralist method. Misunderstandings and problems on this basis appear almost every day, and the latest in the series manifested itself this summer, on the occasion of the said assembly debate on the plan of the SFRY. The bill has been adopted, but one has the impression that the act failed to smooth over the profound ideological differences that do not concern only the plan. Proof of this was given by the immediate commentary by Novi Sad television, which was carried on the same day the bill was adopted and which expressed the fear that the law -- we quote -- conceals a trap of integration which takes a shorter road and is at the expense of some constitutional rights of federal units. The commentator warns that the main excitement will arise when the republican bill is put on the agenda. This remains to be heard and seen, he says.

What awaits us, therefore, are new frictions and new oil on the fire, and all that at this very moment when we need much more unity, trust, and harmony. It is perfectly clear to any reasonable person that our antagonisms have not originated in the workers class, among the producers of income, but among structures that possess factual power in ruling over their regional domains. It has been known since ancient times that power has the sweetest taste. A position of power once gained is difficult to leave. This fact can explain the persistent, stubborn refusal to change those constitutional stipulations which failed to prove themselves in practice, the ones, that is, which favour our encapsulations and divisions. It is in vain, for instance, that political scientists prove the theoretical and practical untenability of the constitution stipulation on the dual function of the provinces. All scientific arguments and obvious proofs offered are immediately qualified as attacks against the AVNOJ and Kardelj's [Edvard Kardelj, 1910-1979, Yugoslav politician and party theoretician] legacy.

It is high time one stopped with many arbitrarinesses, untruths, and even stupidities in contending that someone wants to liquidate provinces, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, emphasized at a rally in Arilje last week. On that occasion, he pointed to the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as a guideline for solving relations in Serbia to the extent to which that is possible today.

We, therefore, have guidelines. There is the question, though, of whether the positions will also experience the fate of our many good program documents. Will the forces of the existing situation maintain the impasse in which everything is being criticized but nothing actually changed, or will the political courage be mustered for a step forward toward the real unity of the Yugoslav community as seen through AVNOJ eyes? This, it seems, remains to be heard and seen.

'POLEMICIZING' IN PLANNING LAW DEBATE VIEWED

AU301345 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpts] With a majority of 118 votes for and 17 votes against, the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber has adopted the Law on the Base of the System of Social Planning. Olivija Rusovac reports on the session:

One of the questions that has acquired extremely strong political overtones was the way of planning in Serbia. In the view of the group of delegates from Vojvodina, the federal planning law encroaches upon the autonomy of the provinces. Since Dusan Alimpic, delegate from Vojvodina, was the only one to vote for the Vojvodina amendment to the law at the session of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations in the morning, this time the chamber session performed the easier part of the job; the previous consultations with the grassroots obviously helped here, and to some extent, also the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, although in fact the latter have been taken for arguments both for and against certain theses. Nevertheless, Federal Chamber delegates rejected the Vojvodina amendment by a majority of 97 votes: 48 delegates supported it, and 12 delegates abstained.

Sparks started to fly at the session after the speech by Surija Pupovci from Kosovo, who defended the Vojvodina delegates' attitudes, saying that the adopted solutions on planning in Serbia create inequality in federal legislation, because, in this specific case, there is an encroachment upon specific relations. Pupovci also accussed the Federal Executive Council of contributing to the difficulties in finding solutions in planning in Serbia by offering different formulations. As a speaker for the Legislative-Legal Commission, Pupovci failed to inform the chamber that the Vojvodina amendment had not been adopted, and when Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Chamber, reminded him of it, pupovti did not refrain from polemicizing and called the president's gesture an attempt to influence a delegate.

If one disregards the politicization, which greatly complicated the work on the adoption of the planning bill, the adoption could be marked as a great success in returning authoritiy to the Federal Executive Council. The law is expected to contribute to the self-managing integration of the economy, to a more congruous development of the country, and to ensuring that market laws have a stronger influence. All this, of course, if the planning law is obeyed.

SFRY TOTAL FOREIGN DEBT QUANTIFIED, EXPLAINED

AU301901 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 85 p 4

["B.M." report]

[Excerpt] According to the latest official information (provided by the National Bank of Yugoslavia), at the end of March this year Yugoslavia's total foreign debts amounted to $19,458 million. This is the total amount of the medium-term, long-term, and short-term credits.

Medium- and long-term credits account for $28,591. million and short-term credits account for $967 million of the total. A further analysis of the total debt shows that Yugoslavia owes $17,211 million (in medium- and long-term credits) of its total debt to creditors in the convertible currency area, and the remaining $1.38 billion to creditors in the clearing accounts area. As far as short-term credits are concerned, Yugoslavia owes a total of $687.5 million to creditors in the convertible currency area. These data include only the principal of the debt, that is, they do not include interest payments. If the interest payments are included, calculating for the period to the end of 1989, Yugoslavia's total foreign debt amounts to $23.7 billion.

Different figures on the amount of Yugoslavia's foreign debt which have appeared in public either in the country or abroad are not necessarily inaccurate. A stated amount is correct only for the day on which the state of the debt is actually reviewed. The amount of the debt of 1 month ago is not necessarily -- or it would almost be better to say cannot be -- identical with the amount of the debt today. The artificially stated amount of the debt in dollars is subject to changes as a result of different trends in the exchange rates of various currencies.

SERBIA SAWP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

AU301946 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 85 p 6

[R. Babic report on interview given by Vasilije Vasilijevic, secretary of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, to POLITIKA: place and date not given]

[Excerpt] In the coming days the discussion on two draft documents, the "Regulations on Activities Preceding Nominations of Candidates and on the Procedure of Nomination of Candidates for the Election of Members of Delegations and Delegates," and the "Tasks in Preparations for and the Conduct of Elections of Members of Delegations and Delegates in 1986," will move from work organizations and local communities to the jurisdiction of communal and regional conferences of the Socialist Alliance.

The activity of the Socialist Alliance this August virtually marks the beginning of the elections of delegations and delegates in the 1986 election year. And the fact that there are as yet no official or officially declared delegates also indicates that changes in the present election practice are realistically possible. The fact is that the draft regulations on elections leave it up to each individual sociopolitical community to decide itself whether there will be one or more candidates on the lists of candidates in the forthcoming elections. This is in fact the only serious change in the election rules that have not changed since 1974, that is, since the introduction of the delegate system. As can be seen, the changes are not great but they are nevertheless significant, Vasilije Vasiljevic, secretary of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, explains.

This entire activity must be completed by the middle of September to then enable the republican conference to unify the views and demands expressed in public discussion by the end of the same month.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD310840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0740 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade for Luanda this morning at the head of the Yugoslav delegation to the conference of the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers, which opens in Luanda next week.

Along with Federal Secretary Dizdarevic the delegation includes Ignac Golob, Yugoslavia's permanent representative in the United Nations; Zivojin Jazic and Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs; Ivo Kustrak, the SFRY ambassador in Angola; and others.

At Belgrade airport Raif Dizdarevic and members of his delegation were seen off by Budimir Loncar, deputy secretary for foreign affairs.

Luanda Conference Activities

For reportage on the activities of the delegations to the conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers -- including the conference itself and the activities of the Yugoslav delegation, led by Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs, during the period of its stay in Luanda -- see the "Luanda Nonaligned Ministerial Conference" supplement to the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 3 September, and subsequent supplements.

CANADI REPLACES GRACANIN AS YPA CHIEF OF STAFF

LD301617 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1450 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, August 30 (TANJUG) -- Lieutenant-General Zorko Canadi, 60, has been appointed new chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. Canadi replaces in the above function Lieutenant-General Petar Gracanin who has completed his active military service in keeping with the law on the service in the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

Vlajkovic Reception

LD301734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Colonel General Petar Gracanin, former chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, and Colonel General Zorko Canadi, newly-appointed chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff, in the Palace of the Federation today. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was also present at the reception. In accordance with the law on service in the Armed Forces the active military service of Col Gen Petar Gracanin has ceased.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, President Vlajkovic paid tribute to Petar Gracanin for his contribution to the development of the Yugoslav People's Army. "With his honorable condcut, feeling of responsibility; and devotion to duties, first in the struggle for freedom and for the victory of the socialist revolution and then in defending the country's independence and the socialist self-managing developmentof Tito's Yugoslavia, Comrade Gracanin," President Blajkov said, "has set an example to many generations of veterans, officers, and soldiers in our army, because of which he has won the respect of and received the highest signs of recognition from our society."

Comrade Vlajkovic congratulated the new chief of staff, Zorko Canadi, on his appointment and wished him success in his work.

Col Gen Zorko Canadi, who took up this office from his duties as the commander of the Zagreb Army District, was born in Slavonska Orahovic in 1925.

He joined the National Liberation Army in 1943. He has been a member of the LCY since 1943. During the war he was a political commisar of battalions and divisions, and after the war he occupied high military offices in the Yugoslav People's Army. He graduated from the highest military schools. He is a member of the Yugoslav People's Army LCY Committee. He received a great number of war and peace decorations.

TUS REPLACES ALAGIC AS AIR FORCE COMMANDER

LD021856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency Colonel General Anton Tus has been appointed the new commander of the Air Force.

The active military service of Colonel General Slobodan Alagic, hitherto commander of the Air Force will cease at the end of this year on the basis of the law on service in Armed Forces.

On the occasion of transferring duties Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received Col Gen Alagic and Tus in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today. On behalf of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense Admiral of the Fleet Mamula conveyed recognitions to Gen Alagic for his contribution to the development of Yugoslav Armed Forces, and wished success to Gen Tus in his work on the new duty.

Following the reception Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence, with his aides and the high-ranking officers of the Air Force attended the first flight of the new Yugoslav made training piston-engine aircraft at the airport in Batajnica.

Col Gen Anton Tus was born in 1931 in Bribir near Crikvenica. As a member of Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia he actively helped the people's liberation movement and joined the People's Liberation Army in 1944. After the war Gen Tus occupied high-ranking positions in the Air Force. He graduated from the highest military schools. He has been a member of the LCY since 1948 and now he is a member of the Committee of the Organization of the LCY in the YPA. He has received a number of high military and social recognitions.

NATO PLANS FOR MANEUVERS IN SEP, OCT NOTED

LD030145 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0045 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 3 (TANJUG) -- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) maneuvers in September and October will consist of 21 military exercises from the northern Atlantic, over West Germany to the Turkish Mediterranean coast. NATO has regularly held autumn maneuvers since 1975.

The main exercises will again be held in the territory of West Germany. Of the 200,000 troops taking part in the entire maneuvers, 85,000 will participate in exercises in this country.

Since earlier maneuvers have shown that the West German population looks askance on military exercises, strategists are taking measures to forestall public reaction. These are aimed primarily at keeping damage within limits. Tank units have been warned not to run over cultivated farmland and officers have been authorized to compensate in cash and on the spot for caused damage.